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Walter K. Morss & Son

CATALOG and PRICE LIST

for

SPRING and FALL

1961

NORTHERN GROWN PLANTS

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Walter K. Morss & Son

Telephone Haverhill, Mass. — DRake 2-7217

MAIL ADDRESS R 3, BRADFORD, MASS.

1961 CATALOG

Walter K. Morss & Son, R 3, Bradford, Mass.

We wish to extend greetings to old customers and to you who will be customers for the first time. Since 1923 we have been specializing in small fruits, selling only the varieties we know will give the best results.

If you are in this neighborhood we will be glad to show you our plantings so you may see at first hand how your plants are grown.

During the month of July, a most beautiful sight is several thousand cultivated blueberry bushes in bearing.

The present outlook indicates a good supply of most varieties. Would advise placing your order early to make it secure.

Due to heavy fall sales we will be short on some varieties. We will have a good supply of all varieties this year except Valentine, Pathfinder, Frontenac, and Red Glow.

WALTER K. MORSS & SON

DEPENDABLE PLANTS AND INFORMATION

Our stock is healthy and vigorous, grown under ideal soil and climatic conditions. In our description of varieties we mention the better qualities, also any unfavorable qualities any variety may possess. You may select from us with assurance.

NEWER AND BETTER VARIETIES

We are in position to offer you also both reliable and popular older varieties and new improved varieties we have found worthwhile. We are anxious to help you select varieties best suited to your location and requirements.

OUR AGREEMENT TO YOU

We guarantee our nursery stock to be just as represented in our catalog, of good quality, free from disease and absolutely true to name; also to reach customers alive and in perfect growing condition. We will at our option, either replace free of charge, or refund purchase price on any stock that arrives in bad condition, providing claim is made within ten days after arrival. After ten days it is mutually agreed that stock is satisfactory.

If stock is unsatisfactory on arrival, be sure to get a signed statement from your express agent or postmaster showing extent of damage, and send this along with your claim. Do not return plants unless we instruct you to do so.

Success in growing depends upon planting and care, soil, climatic conditions, conditions we cannot control—hence is not guaranteed. It is mutually agreed that in any event we will not be liable for more than the purchase price of the stock. It is understood and agreed between the customer and ourselves that the purchaser's order and our acknowledgment of its receipt, shall constitute a mutual acceptance of the above terms and conditions.

WALTER K. MORSS & SON

NEW, DISEASE FREE LAND

Strawberry and Raspberry plants are grown on new land to keep them disease free. The above piece of woodland will be a fine field of strawberry plants within a couple of years.

We are continually opening up new land, planting three to four cover crops to supply humus which makes for healthy plants.

PRICES QUOTED ON LOTS OF 5,000 OR OVER

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

State Department of Agriculture

Official Certificate No. 140

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that I have this July, 1960, completed the inspection of the nursery stock of Walter K. Morss grown at West Boxford, State of Massachusetts, and find it to be apparently free from all injurious insects and diseases which might be transferred on nursery stock from the nursery to the orchard or garden.

(Signed) Q. S. LOWRY, Assistant Director

Inspected by
P. C. Kuzmiski
This Certificate expires July 1, 1961

SET THEM EARLY

The most important single thing in growing strawberries is to set plants early. With no other crop, is early spring setting so all important. A good start and growth is easy if—plants are set early so they can get the benefit of the early spring rains and while the soil is cool and moist. Late setting is never as satisfactory. We set ours in March and April when possible, and try to have them all set by April 20th.

Time of setting may vary considerably depending on your locality. We usually start digging plants about April 1st and sell through April and May—also in September, October and November for fall setting.

FRESH DUG PLANTS

We ship only fresh dug plants and pack them very carefully, which insures their arrival in perfect condition for planting. See our guarantee.

TRUE TO NAME

We use every precaution to have our plants true to name, and if any should prove otherwise we will replace, but in no case will we be responsible for any sum greater than that paid for the plants.

PERFECT FLOWERING

All varieties of strawberry plants we sell are perfect flowering, and need no other variety to help pollenize.

WHEN TO ORDER AND HOW TO SHIP

Order early, as soon as you have decided which variety and how many you want. Write plainly so we can get your name and address correctly for prompt acknowledgment of shipment.

EXPRESS is generally satisfactory and the best way to ship plants if your order is large or if the distance is great. We do not prepay express charges.

PARCEL POST is generally cheapest and most satisfactory for small shipments in adjoining and nearby states. We advise having plants sent by Parcel Post whenever possible. Parcel Post deliveries are prompt and satisfactory.

We ship strawberry plant orders PREPAID up to and including the fourth zone by Parcel Post or a distance from Bradford, Mass., of approximately 600 miles. All orders over the 4th zone add 10 per cent to your order for SHIPPING CHARGES if sent Parcel Post.

Instruction to Purchaser: TERMS cash with order. Remit by money order, bank draft, cash in registered letter, or personal check.

PACKING—no extra charge is made for packing.

TIME OF SHIPMENT. We ship during months of April, May, September, October and November.

LATE SHIPMENTS. All plants ordered shipped after May 25 will be packed and shipped in best possible condition, but at purchaser's risk.

STRAWBERRIES

VIRUS FREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Plants referred to as "virus free" in our catalog have been field-grown, dusted to control aphids which transmit the virus disease, and have been planted a considerable distance from any other strawberry planting. The virus does not produce clear-cut symptoms in many varieties of strawberry plants, but over a period of years weaken and devitalize the plants. No guarantee can be made that these plants are 100% free of virus. We have taken great measures to protect these plants from virus infection and believe them to be substantially virus free.

Our plants have also been treated for elimination of cyclamen mites.

Plants marked on our price list with a star are grown from virus-free foundation stock.

*PREMIER (Howard 17) EARLY

Try our strain of Premier or Howard 17. Sometimes called the Barnstable Strain. We also have Howard 17 or Premier grown from virus-free foundation stock.

The Frost Proof Berry.

Premier is the only strawberry that we feel can be called Frost Proof. Other good varieties are frost resistant. It has taken many years of heavy cropping to make the frost proof claim a fact. It is probably the safest strawberry of all to plant in the middle and northern states and the higher altitudes as far south as North Carolina and Tennessee.

Catskill will do well in the same territory. Premier is a most prolific berry and we believe more good pickings can be had from a Premier bed than any other variety. There have been years with us that Premier has given us long picking seasons. We were still picking them when the late varieties were about done. Under favorable conditions yields of 5000 to 8000 quarts to the acre are not uncommon.

The weakest point about Premier is the fact that in hot wet weather at fruiting time it tends to rot too much if beds are left unmulched or have become too thickly matted.

We sell more Premier, Catskill, and Robinson strawberry plants in New England than all other varieties combined.

* HOWARD 17 (Early)

Howard 17 was the original name of Premier. The varieties are exactly the same. It's a wonderful berry no matter which name you use.

* CATSKILL (Mid-Season to Late)

The Best of the mid-season varieties. It does best, like the Premier (Howard 17), in all the northern states as far west as the Mississippi Valley and in higher elevations as far south as North Carolina and Tennessee. It is also very hardy.

Most growers in New England plant Premier (Howard 17), Catskill, and Robinson if no other varieties, as they are the best croppers in this section.

Catskill will prolong your picking season several days when planted with Premier (Howard 17) which are early, while Catskill are mid-season to late.

* ROBINSON (Scarlet Beauty) (Kardinal King)

We fruited Robinson first in 1945 on very heavy ground, and our season was wet, so it did not have a fair trial. In 1946 our bed was on light land and our crop was most wonderful. Berries very large, shiny red and we got 10c per quart more

* Virus-free foundation stock.

than any other variety. Their size and shiny appearance made such a fancy box. We believe that Robinson, like Howard 17, Catskill, Pathfinder and Sparkle, will do best in our northern states. Robinson is one of the highly recommended varieties that every grower should try.

Robinson and Scarlet Beauty are identical varieties. If purchased by either name it is a most outstanding berry. We believe Kardinal King to be the same also.

PATHFINDER (Early)

Introduced several years ago by the New Jersey Experiment Station. Berries medium large, smooth, uniform, attractive in appearance. Best suited for growers where markets are near. We have been fruiting Pathfinder for many years and have found it a heavy producer, especially under drought conditions. Plants are very vigorous. Berries are very good quality and flavor. It has been a very profitable berry with us. Pickers like to pick the berries, they fill up the boxes so fast. It is quite resistant to red stele.

* SPARKLE (Mid-Season to Late)

A new variety, gaining in popularity. It is recommended for states from New Jersey north. Many growers think the quality better than Premier or Catskill. It is certainly a more shiny and attractive berry. It resembles the Pathfinder in shape but makes a prettier box. In tests for freezing it ranks near the top. We recommend it very highly.

*EARLIMORE (Extra Early)

June bearing variety which ripens extra early and continues its high production through a longer than average season. Fruit medium large and size is well maintained. Berries very attractive, bright red, firm, juicy and have a pleasant aromatic flavor. It is a big cropper and growers have expressed surprise that such an early variety would maintain its satisfactory size of fruit for so long.

*FAIRFAX (Early)

Cross between Premier and Royal Sovereign. A high quality berry, very large and the sweetest of any we have grown. If you wish to treat your friends to something very special, Fairfax is it. The Fairfax berries have a tendency to turn dark in holding, but the quality is so fine it more than offsets that.

They rank near the top for freezing and firmness, along with Sparkle. The foliage is beautiful and so are the blossoms, nearly as big as small roses and are very suitable for decorating garden borders.

Try Fairfax for quality, firmness and for quick freezing.

TEMPLE (Mid-Season)

Temple is a masterpiece of scientific breeding. If in your section you have been troubled with red stele or root rot disease, this is the berry for you to plant. It will grow and produce in abundance on soils infested with red stele. It is a fine variety apart from its being resistant to red stele. Berries are medium to large, light red and have a brilliant calyx, which presents a fine appearance. Produce buyers agree that Temple is definitely a good commercial berry.

VALENTINE (Very Early)

A good very early berry for many localities, large, firm and good quality. Plant growth exceptionally large, and quite free of leaf spot and other diseases. Berries about same size as Premier or Howard, but a little darker.

*MIDLAND (Early)

A great producer of firm, large, beautiful, and excellent quality berries. We have a good supply this season.

*ARMORE (Late)

One of the new late varieties of outstanding quality. Tops for freezing and flavor. This variety is gaining in favor each year due to its great size and appearance.

FRONTENAC (Late)

A few days later than Sparkle, berries large, medium red and attractive in appearance. Freezing qualities equal to Sparkle. It has yielded at the rate of 18,000 quarts to the acre. Recommended for trial for commercial growers, because of its heavy crop, late ripening, and firmness. It produces fewer runner plants than most varieties, making it suitable for the hill system. Supply very limited this year.

25—$2.25 50—$3.00 100—$5.00

CYCLONE (New for 1961)

A new strawberry created by Iowa State University. Plants are very vigorous, producing large, bright red berries, and the size holds up to the last picking. Fine for eating fresh out of the patch or freezing and preserves.

DORSET (Early)

A variety developed by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. A cross of Howard 17 (Premier) and Royal Sovereign and has become very popular in most sections where strawberries are grown. It is bright red, very firm and attractive; flavor ranks near the top. It has become a favorite with many growers.

SIOUX (Extra Early)

The Sioux strawberry variety originated at the Cheyenne, Wyoming, Horticultural Field Station of the U.S.D.A. It is a cross of Fairfax with a selection of the native Rocky Mt. strawberry. That resulting hybrid was back-crossed to Fairfax. It is reported to be winter hardy without protection, drought resistant, disease resistant and frost resistant at blossoming time.

PHELPS (Early)
Formerly N. H. 243

A new strawberry from the University of N. H. These new varieties from N. H. Experiment Station are well worth trying out here in New England. A large berry, heavy yielder, very sweet, firm, good shipper, flavor is tops. Same season as Howard.

FAIRPEAKE (Late)

Cross between Fairfax and Chesapeake. Quality is unequalled except possibly by Fairfax. Plants make a healthy, vigorous growth, moderately productive; berries are beautiful, delicious in quality, large and firm. If your soil is good for most varieties, Fairpeake will make you a good commercial crop. Price per quart should be higher than many varie-

ties, as its quality compares well with Fairfax. It blooms so late it usually escapes the late frosts. Can be grown in most Premier territory.

*VERMILION (Early)

A new strawberry variety released by the University of Illinois. Its parentage is a Red Star and Pathfinder cross. No red stele root rot has been found on the roots of plants growing on sites infested with red stele. The foliage is resistant to leaf spot, leaf blight, and leaf scorch. The leaves are very glossy dark green. Flowers perfect. As early as Howard—fruit smooth, very glossy, and medium to large in size, evenly colored and very attractive in appearance.

Fruit is more aromatic and of higher quality than most other varieties. Named after the town of Vermilion, Ill., in the vicinity of which the commercial testing has been done. A good supply this year.

The Walter K. Morss & Son Plant Farm, where plants of fine quality are grown. Building at right contains our packing and shipping room.

*EMPIRE (Mid-Season)

A new variety from the N. Y. State Agricultural Experimental Station. The berries are large and maintain their size well throughout the picking season. The shape is conic to wedge-conic, and color a very attractive light glossy red. Quality better than Howard. A heavy cropper, vigorous,

and makes plenty of runners. Principal merits are the productiveness of the plants and the very attractiveness of the berries. Ripens 4 to 6 days later than Howard.

Empire is a cross between Dresden and Sparkle.

ORLAND (Mid-Season to Late)
Parentage—Aberdeen and Howard 17

Six days later than Howard 17. Yield, excellent. Berries have bright, attractive exterior. Flavor, firmness and quality for freezing about like Howard. Plants very vigorous and resistant to red stele. Considered the most promising of the three varieties released, when considered in an over-all rating.

MAINE (55) (Mid-season)
Parentage—Aberdeen and Howard 17

Season 3 or 4 days later than Howard. Berries bright, attractive red with excellent interior color. Good flavor, highly aromatic, and excellent for freezing.

STRAFFORD (Very Late)
From University of N. H. Experiment Station

The greatest of the late ones. Enormous plants and berries which hold up well into the season. Color and flavor tops, firm, and a good shipper. Fairfax and Tupper are grandparents of this fine variety.

*MERRIMACK (Very Late)
Formerly N. H. — F-13

From University of N.H. Experiment Station. A cross of N.H. No. 179 (Tupper and Fairfax) and Fairpeake. Plants are vigorous, have heavy crowns and make runners freely. Like all varieties ripening late in summer, the plants need wide spacing in a matted row to yield heavily and benefit greatly from irrigation. A very high quality, late ripening variety.

BLAZE (Late)

From University of N. H. Experiment Station

A new creation from the University of New Hampshire. This may be the late strawberry, to come after Catskill, that many growers have been waiting for. A large, very attractive berry light in color, good flavor, medum plant maker. Plants large, as well as the berries. We sold out early last year so place your order early. This is a berry all growers should try; a berry gorgeous to look at and to eat.

CANADIAN STRAWBERRIES FROM OTTAWA

We are offering four new varieties from Ottawa. It is believed at least three of these will gain a substantial place among strawberries. All are fairly Early Premier season or earlier.

***Ottawa No. 485** is a very heavy cropper with moisture enough. Not named yet.

CAVALIER (Ottawa-481)

Earliest of the new varieties from Ottawa. Berries are bright red, glossy and firmer than Premier. Out-yielded Premier the early part of the season but some growers claimed size drops off too rapidly.

GRENADIER (Ottawa-483) Early

Produced by crossing Valentine with Fairfax. Berries are good size, darker than Cavalier, firm and low in acidity.

GUARDSMAN (Ottawa-484) (Late)

Cross Claribel by Sparkle. Outstanding in appearance. Berries are rather dark in color, but glossy and attractive; yield equal to Premier.

TRUMPETER (Late) (New for 1961)

Fruit is very handsome, large and relatively uniform. Outside color bright red, flesh intense red throughout. Fruit is very firm, but succulent; the flesh is juicy, slightly acid, and aromatic. The flavor is very good.

* REDGLOW (Early Mid-Season)

Released by U.S.D.A.

A beautiful berry; large, and holds its large average size during the picking season. It is firm and a bright glossy red. Uniform in shape and of excellent flavor. Red glow is resistant to most forms of red stele. For quality and beauty, it is worth your trial. Price list on page 31.

* SURECROP (Mid-Season)

Tested by U.S.D.A.

Berries are a glossy light red; flavor tart and very good, and for freezing is considered excellent. Surecrop maintains its large size throughout the ripening season. If you have red stele in your soil it will pay you to try this variety. Price list on page 31.

GEM (Everbearing)

Surpasses other varieties of everbearing strawberries in that it does well on most any kind of soil. It makes plants freely and makes a heavy fruiting row. It starts fruiting about eight weeks after planting. Berries are a sparkling bright red, firm, stand shipping well, have a rich flavor something like a wild strawberry. Berries bring highest prices in the market. In New England we keep all blossoms picked off until about July 1st. In two or three weeks the berries will start to ripen, the bulk of the crop coming in August and September when prices are highest. If you have never planted Gem, we urge you to try them. You have a real treat coming.

OGALLALA (Everbearing)

A new hybrid strawberry to bear this summer and fall. Cross of the wild Rocky Mountan strawberry with best garden varieties. It captured the flavor of the wild strawberry with the high productivity, large size and everbearing qualities of the named varieties.

* Virus free.

Irrigation is used extensively on our Strawberry plantings which makes for better root systems and larger plants.

OZARK BEAUTY (Everbearing) from Arkansas

In our 30 years experience with Everbearing Strawberries, we believe this one tops them all.

None can compare with its flavor, large size, big cropping and beautiful appearance. Over 200 blossoms, buds and berries counted on a single plant is not uncommon. The fewer runner plants you let grow the bigger the berries and the more you will pick. For best results, mulch heavy; it holds moisture and holds weeds down.

If you are going to plant but one variety of everbearing, this is the one to plant. Berries all summer and fall until freezing weather, and another crop next year.

SUPERFECTION (Everbearing)

Originated in northern Michigan by the man who discovered the famous Gem Everbearing. Berries are exceptionally large, shape roundish, and dark red all the way through, of firm texture and will stand long distance shipping.

It starts ripening its fruit in June and continues on until November, and produces another fine crop the following spring—two crops in one year. It does well on most any kind of soil and will form fruit stems on runner plants. One hundred plants should produce enough berries for an average family.

FALL PLANTING

Remember, we do not start shipping plants in the fall until about September 15th. You have around ten weeks after that to set them here in New England, and some years plants can be set up into December. Any time the ground can be worked before freezing, plants can be set.

Above is pictured a Fall set Strawberry bed. Each plant is covered with 3 quarts of pine sawdust after the ground freezes or shortly before. Of plants set last Fall, our loss was about one percent.

Cover each plant set in the fall with about three quarts of pine sawdust after or shortly before the ground freezes, to keep them from heaving. Eight or 10 inches in diameter and three or four inches deep is enough for strawberries. Brush it off the crowns in the spring, leaving the rest on the ground to work into the soil.

Pine sawdust around most any small fruit plants in the fall is a good thing to prevent heaving. You will find fall set plants make more runners than when set in April and will bear a larger crop. It will save much valuable time in the spring that can be used for other work.

From our own experience, we can highly recommend fall planting. We do most of our setting that way now.

7000 QUARTS TO THE ACRE

From Everbearing Strawberries by the Sawdust Mulch System

This is possible the first growing season and the same amount the second year under the spaced row system, if the soil conditions are favorable.

It is being done in home gardens and in larger commercial plantings. See diagram showing method of planting. Use such varieties as Gem, Ozark Beauty, and Superfection for best results and set your plants early in April, if possible.

This revolutionary new system has increased interest in growing Everbearing Strawberries tremendously. Plants are set in rows one foot apart, plants one foot apart in the row. Plant four such rows, then leave a space of two feet to provide a path. Then plant four more rows and another path, and so on.

The first crop of weeds usually appears two or three weeks after planting. After the first hoeing, the entire bed should be covered with one inch of sawdust; either hard or soft wood will do.

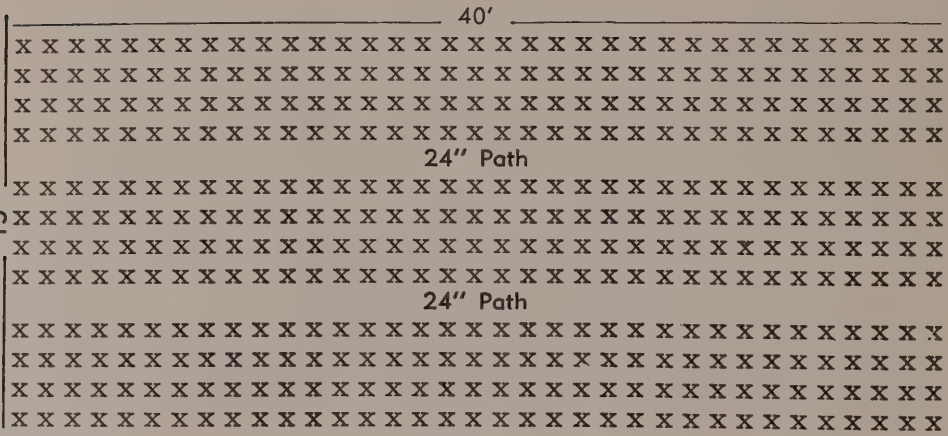
Some weeds will grow up through the sawdust within a few weeks after it is applied. These weeds should be removed by pulling, as hoeing would mix the sawdust with the soil and eliminate its mulch effect. The sawdust will keep your berries clean, conserve moisture and suppress weed growth.

All blossoms which develop on newly-set plants should be removed until early July, or later if plants are set later than the first two weeks in April. Let plants get well established before you allow the blossoms to remain on them. Berries start to ripen about one month after full bloom. Runners should be removed from plants entire season for best results.

A fine crop should be harvested the following Spring also. The sawdust mulch seems to give satisfactory protection over the Winter period. If the Spring application was too light, a renewal layer of sawdust can be added. A full inch of mulch should be maintained.

For those who would like to try this very promising new method of getting berries the year plants are set, we have a fine lot of Everbearers—Gem, Streamliner, or Superfection and 20th Century.

The diagram below shows way of planting an Everbearing Strawberry bed that should produce 100 quarts of wonderful berries the first year. Plants are set four rows wide, with plants spaced one foot apart each way. Space of two feet for path between each four rows. 500 plants required to set a bed 15 feet by 40 feet.



STRAWBERRY CULTURE

Strawberries are one of the easiest fruits to grow. Good land, good cultivation, good plants and good judgment will assure success.

First

Plant early in the spring, just as soon as weather conditions permit preparing the soil.

Second

Renew at least part of your plantings every year. A planting is usually considered good for two years fruiting, with proper cultivation and favorable weather. Normally with second year beds, blossoms appear earlier and are therefore more subject to frost damage. Berries are usually smaller than the first year's fruiting. By renewing at least part of your plantings each year, you will be assured a more constant supply of the finest quality berries. Taken year after year, strawberries are the most productive and among the most profitable of the small fruits. Berries every year are your assurance of highest returns.

Third

Set good plants. Quality and vitality plants will largely influence growth and production. Vigorous, healthy plants assure high yields and big returns.

Fall set strawberry bed containing 12,000 strawberry plants set first two weeks in November. Our loss in fall setting about one per cent. See page 15 on Fall Setting.

Soil

Select good soil, well supplied with humus (cover crops), and well drained. Land that has previously had thorough cultivation is best.

Preparing the Land

When plans can be made ahead, it is well to plow down a cover crop preceding planting strawberries. This will increase fertility, improve physical condition and also aid in retaining moisture. Plowing down weeds in the fall while green is also a good practice, adding humus and preventing the maturing of seed. The land should be plowed as early in the spring as possible and harrowed and dragged until a firm, even plant bed is formed; rows then marked out three and one-half to four feet apart. A horse-drawn marker is best with a large planting. With a small planting a line or hoe is satisfactory.

Time to Plant

Early spring is a good time to set strawberry plants. Plants should be set as soon as the ground can be worked. Light frosts that do not heave the ground will not injure the plants. We cannot stress too greatly the importance of early planting. The plants are then fully dormant and the weather is most favorable to their becoming established.

Early planting is the most important single factor in successful strawberry culture. April in the North; March and April in the Central States. Fall set strawberry plants do equally as well or better than spring set plants. See article on fall set plants page 15.

Care of Plants

Before setting, the roots should be covered with water so that they may soak up all water possible. This will aid in carrying the plant until feeder roots can be sent out. Before and during the planting, keep plants protected from wind and sun, and moist at all times. If plants cannot be set soon after arrival, they should be removed from the crate, the packing material moistened, and repacked loosely. Stored in a cool, damp place they will keep in good condition three or four days. If plants must be kept longer, they should be kept in commercial cold storage around 32 degrees, or the bundles should be opened and the plants heeled in a V-shape trench. A **few cautions on heeling in**: spread the plants thinly so the soil contacts all roots, pack the soil firmly back in the trench up even with the crowns. Keep shaded and water thoroughly, especially if weather is warm.

Too Deep Too High Just Right

Planting

The important points are to have roots straight down with the soil packed firmly for their entire length and the crown even with the surface. Proper depth is very important (see illustration). Roots should be clipped if too long to get in straight.

Fertilizer and Manure

Well-rotted stable manure, compost or similar materials are very good for strawberries. May be applied just before soil is prepared or if used on the preceding crop, results are practically as good. Complete commercial fertilizers (approximately a 5-10-4 mixture) give good results and are used by many successful growers. To aid the plants in getting a vigorous start, fertilizer may be applied broadcast and thoroughly worked in the soil a week ahead of setting plants, or may be applied as a top dressing at the first cultivation after plants are set. Apply evenly and brush off any that may be on the leaves. Six pounds per 100 feet of row or 700 pounds per acre is ample for this application. Chicken manure mixed two parts manure to one part 16% superphosphate make a satisfactory material. Top dressing in the late summer will usually increase size and yield, especially on thin soils. Five to seven pounds per 100 feet of row or 600 to 800 pounds per acre of a 5-10-4 mixture usually give good results. Chicken manure and commercial fertilizer are caustic. Applying evenly while the foliage is dry will prevent possible injury.

Mating Varieties

All the varieties we offer are perfect flowering and will produce a full crop when planted alone. Varieties will not mix.

Mulching

Mulching is a good practice, and is necessary in the colder climates. Mulch should be applied at the rate of about three tons per acre or beds covered two inches deep just before the first hard freeze, if possible. Straw, strawy stable manure, wild hay, marsh grass are materials commonly used. Mulching will prevent winter injury and heaving of the plants from freezing and thawing. In the spring, as growth starts, rake mulch into alleys where it helps to keep the berries clean and also conserve moisture.

Distance to Plant

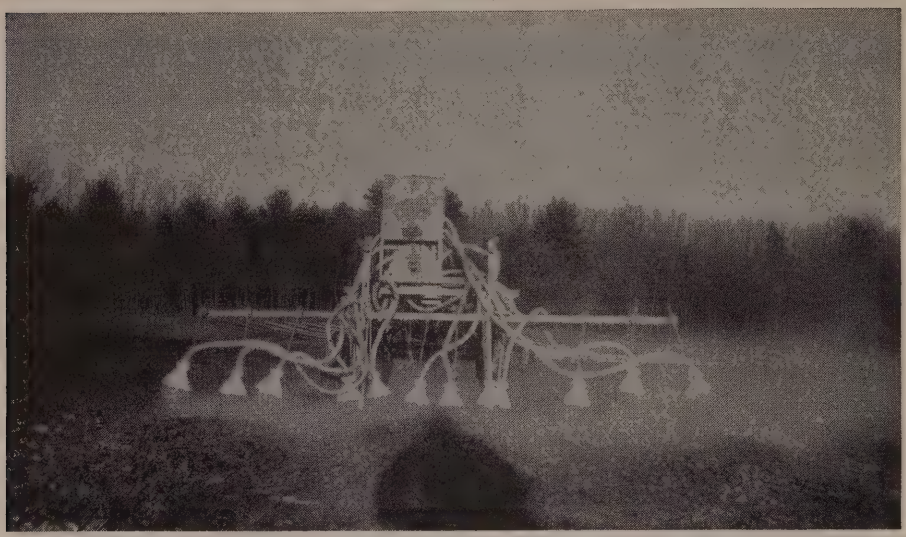
Plants should be set 15 to 30 inches apart (distance should vary according to the bedding habit of the variety) in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart.

Plants required per acre at various planting distances:

Rows	Distance in Rows	Plants Per Acre
3½ feet apart	15 inches	10,000
3½ feet apart	18 inches	8,325
3½ feet apart	24 inches	6,225
3½ feet apart	30 inches	5,000
4 feet apart	15 inches	8,750
4 feet apart	18 inches	7,300
4 feet apart	24 inches	5,425
4 feet apart	30 inches	4,375

Dusting Machine

Plants grown from virus-free foundation stock are dusted and sprayed throughout the growing year to control aphids that spread the virus and also destroy cyclamen mites.



DUSTING MACHINE — Plants grown from Virus-Free Foundation Stock are dusted throughout the growing season to control Aphids that spread the virus.

RASPBERRIES

Gatineau, Muskoka, and Durham raspberry plants, after growing for the past ten years in our nursery, have not been troubled with the fungus diseases such as Spur Blight, and Anthracnose, which many varieties are subject to.

MADAWASKA RED (Very Early)

A wonderful berry everywhere—Middle Atlantic States north nearly as early as the earliest, and larger than any of its season. The cane growth is hardy and tough and we believe will stand our northern climate better than most red raspberries. This berry ripens about two weeks earlier than Latham.

CANBY RED RASPBERRY
Thornless (Mid-Season)

This new raspberry was developed at the Oregon Experiment Station — a cross of Viking and Lloyd George.

The canes of Canby are almost completely free of thorns which greatly increases the ease of picking. The berries are large, light in color, very firm and flavor excellent. It makes

a most attractive box for market or wayside stands. It yields as well as any standard variety we have grown.

It needs a well drained soil not too heavy, which are soil conditions under which all raspberries succeed best.

LATHAM RED (Mid-Season)

The leading, most productive money making red raspberry in most every part of the country. Bright glowing red and holds its rich color and flavor when canned. Plants are vigorous and do not require expert attention. A Latham raspberry patch will last for years. Be sure and secure healthy, "mosaic free" stock. Its marvelous keeping quality makes Latham a most popular shipping and freezing variety. Berry is very large, round and firm.

GATINEAU RED (Very Early)

This Red Raspberry was bred at Ottawa, Canada, from Newman and Lloyd George, makes a heavy cane with us and berries are larger than any of the earliest Red Raspberries we have. Its quality is tops, two weeks earlier than Latham. Under irrigation it is a wonderful cropper. If you wish to pick raspberries from the last week in June to mid-October, plant Gatineau, Latham, and Durham. You will like that combination.

MUSKOKA (Mid-Season)

A very hardy main crop berry. It is a Newman and Herbert cross from Ottawa, Canada. Its firmness of fruit and hardiness of cane recommend it for those in severe climate districts. Muskoka berries are good in size, round, very firm, and medium red in color. It required good soil and moisture conditions. Flavor superior to Latham.

AMBER (Yellow Raspberry) (Mid-Season)

A new creation from the Geneva Experiment Station, N. Y. It is the only yellow raspberry we have ever considered worth carrying in stock. Most yellow raspberries have been soft. The Amber is not. It is large, firm, yellow, with a pink tinge when ripe which makes a most attractive box. It is the best novelty berry we have ever seen. Price 5 plants $2.00, 10—$3.50, 25—$6.75, 50—$14.00, 100—$26.00. Sent postpaid.

TRENT (Early Canadian)

Bright color, conic shape, a good cane; an excellent early red raspberry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Mid-Season)
Formerly N.H. 101

Not a good plant maker with us, but a wonderful berry maker. Berries are conical, large, flavor tops, and so firm one can throw a pint box of berries on a cement floor and pick practically every berry up as good and firm as ever. It may become one of our best shipping berries on account of its firmness. A very limited supply this year.

THAMES (Canadian)

A superior late red raspberry. It surpasses many raspberries in several respects. Its extreme lateness, color light red, and it picks easily before being fully ripe. It often looks pale when picked, but in a few hours it darkens to an attractive light red color. It holds its color in canning and is considered one of the best for freezing.

EARLIRED (Red Raspberry)

A new early red raspberry originated at the South Haven (Mich.) Experimental Station. One of the earliest ripening red varieties. Plants are upright, vigorous, hardy and very productive. Berries conical and light red when first ripe. It has much of the flavor of the old Cuthbert.

COMET (Ottawa 383)

A Canadian variety — cross between Ottawa and Madawaska. It bears early and in the Fall some years it bears so many berries that there is a chance it may be classed as an everbearing variety. Fruit is bright in color and excellent flavor. Something worth your trial.

EVERBEARING RASPBERRIES

DURHAM (Early) (Everbearing)

A new creation in everbearing raspberries from the University of New Hampshire. One of the greatest contributions to raspberry growing in many years. It is a seedling of Taylor, the blossom of which was pollinated by nectarberry. It has a most vigorous and fibrous root system, which makes for a wonderful crop of superfine red raspberries, which are large, firm and extra good flavor.

It is two or three weeks earlier than Indian Summer Everbearing. If you live in a section where early fall frosts get most of your fall crop, it will pay you to try Durham.

How to grow Durham Raspberries

Durham can be used either as a two-crop-a-year raspberry (spring and fall), or as only a fall crop. We prefer to use it as a fall crop or a strictly off-season berry for the following reasons:

Spring crop is not as good as the fall or off-season crop.

We cut all canes back in November to within two or three inches of the ground each year. By so doing there are no canes to winter kill, and no trimming out of old canes each year, which eliminates much of the work in raspberry raising. Fungus diseases, such as Anthracnose and Spur Blight, do not have a chance to injure the plants before the crop is picked. In New England the crop starts to ripen about Mid-August and continues into late October. It makes such a rank growth set two to three feet apart in rows six feet apart that after one or two weedings in the spring the rest of the weeds are crowded out and it is self-supporting.

Remember, by cutting all canes back to within two or three inches from the ground in November, your next year's crop will come on the new canes each year and off season.

It is the most revolutionary in character of any raspberry we have grown in thirty years and the greatest money maker.

Durham is the only Raspberry we recommend cutting back canes to within two or three inches from the ground in late fall or early Spring. All other varieties, leave canes about 3 ft. high.

Raspberry Prices—Other Than Amber

GATINEAU	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
LATHAM	DURHAM (Everbearing)	
MADAWASKA	SEPTEMBER (Everbearing)	
EARLIRED	CANBY	MUSKOKA
COMET	THAMES	TRENT

5 ..... $1.75 10 ..... $2.75

25 ..... $4.50 50 ..... $7.75 100 ..... $14.00

On Larger Quantities not Prepaid—Sent F.O.B., Express

500 ..... $45.00 1000 ..... $75.00

SEPTEMBER EVERBEARING
RED RASPBERRY

A new two-crop-a-year raspberry introduced by New York State Experiment Station. An abundant crop in June and another in September. Fall crop comes two to four weeks earlier than most other everbearing varieties. Fruit is very large, firm, and does not crumble. It will stand up after picking longer than any variety we have tested and berries are larger than any other variety.

RASPBERRY CULTURE

Select a good piece of ground that is slightly elevated and prepare the soil thoroughly. It is advisable to spread the land with manure before planting. Spring planting is considered the best in most sections. For hill system the usual distance to plant is 5 ft. by 5 ft. If the hedge system is desired, plant 3 ft. apart in rows which are 5 to 7 feet distant. Before planting, the tops should be cut back 6 inches or less, and plants should be set slightly deeper than they formerly grew. Cultivate frequently enough to retain moisture and kill weeds, but be sure not to cultivate over 2 to 3 inches deep next to the plants. After the fruiting season remove all fruiting canes, cutting them close to the ground and burning them. Do not allow over 8 to 10 canes to grow to the plant. Remove all weak canes and suckers, so as to throw all the strength into the young bearing canes. Topping canes in the early spring will strengthen the canes and aid in picking. Raspberries respond readily to fertile soil, and sufficient fertilizer or manure should be used to keep the soil in good fertile condition.

BLACKBERRIES
BAILEY

Introduced in 1950 by the N. Y. State Experiment Station available this year in limited quantity only. Berries are large, excellent quantity, sub acid, very attractive and moderately firm. An improvement over many varieties.

Plants are tall, vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens mid-season.

5 for $2.00, 10 for $3.50, 25 for $6.50, postpaid.

CULTIVATED BLUEBERRIES
and HOW TO GROW THEM

Probably no fruit has undergone greater improvement within the past few years than the blueberry. Improved named varieties now offered are the result of cross breeding the native wild blueberries, which are now miniature berries compared with the new hybrids, which grow in such large clusters. The demand for this new fruit, fresh, frozen or canned, is tremendous.

These hybrid blueberries make a most profitable crop.

These bushes make a most attractive ornamental shrub for the lawn or for hedges.

Three or four different varieties should be planted to pollinate. They can be planted in any good garden soil and should bear a few berries the first year.

Blueberries require an acid humus soil. If your soil is deficient in humus and acid, we recommend making a heavy application of peat moss, rotted sawdust, decayed leaves or some other such material. It is better not to use any commercial fertilizer the first two or three years.

We can furnish this delicious fruit in the following most popular varieties.

Dixie (Mid-season)
Pemberton (Mid-season)
Coville (Late)
Burlington (Late)
Berkeley
Jersey (Late)
Atlantic
Weymouth (Early)
Rancocas (Early)
Stanley

Blueberry Prices

	2 Plants	4 Plants
3 yr. No. 1 12" to 18"	$2.70	$4.85

(Shipment Prepaid)

10 Plants	25 Plants
$12.00	$25.00

New Varieties

Earli Blue
Blue Ray
2 for $3.25

Blue Crop
Herbert
4 for $6.25

10 for $14.00

THE NEW COLLINS

Ripens midway between Earliblue and Bluecrop, filling the gap in the ripening season of large fruited varieties. The berries are as large as Earliblues, firm, light blue in color and highly flavored. A very limited supply twelve to eighteen inch for $2.50 each. (Sent Postpaid)

GRAPES

CONCORD (Blue)

The most popular grape in this country for over fifty years. It bears large bunches of sweet, juicy blue-black grapes every year. Ripens in October.

FREDONIA (Blue)

An early blue-black grape that ripens three weeks earlier than Concord. Vine is very disease resistant, vigorous and productive and makes new wood so fast it bears the second year. Fruit is juicy, solid and of fine quality.

NIAGARA (White)

The best known and most popular of all white grapes. Ranks with Concord in heavy bearing, size and fine quality. Medium compact, large bunches, very juicy and excellent flavor. It makes a fine long distance shipper and is a hardy, vigorous grower.

CATAWBA (Red)

A late variety of good quality and seems quite hardy.

PORTLAND (White—Early)

Ripens three weeks ahead of Niagara. Production is heavy, young vines bear early, and bear good crops every year. Berries are of good size, fine and sweet in flavor. Introduced by New York Experimental Station and is proving an excellent profitable grape because it ripens so early and its quality is so good.

VAN BUREN

Very early—blue black. One of the newer varieties and well recommended for New England.

Prices of Grapes (Strong No. 1 Vines)

All Varieties—Two Year Plants

Each 75c Five $3.25 Ten $5.45

SPECIAL—RED, WHITE & BLUE COMBINATIONS

1 Concord	1 Fredonia
1 Niagara	1 Portland
1 Catawba	1 Catawba
for $1.95	for $1.95

(Shipment Prepaid up to 4th Zone)

GRAPE CULTURE

Set the vines deep enough to cover the main stem and in holes large enough for the roots without crowding—eight feet apart each way is ample distance.

Many growers prefer to cut off several inches of the roots when planting. Tops can be cut back to three or four buds. Clean cultivation or mulch in the early part of the season. Well-rotted manure and good drainage are quite beneficial. It is well to set a stake with each vine when planting. The first year—train one shoot only up to the stake. Dusting sulphur or Bordeau Mixture during rainy periods along with arsenate of lead during early summer will control mildews and berry moth. Trim your grape vines in December or January or any time plants are fully dormant.

ASPARAGUS

MARY WASHINGTON

Easily grown and very profitable. The first crop in the spring, it always brings a high price on the market. Properly cared for, an asparagus bed lasts 20 years or more.

Asparagus Roots for sale in April only.

Asparagus Prices

25	$1.90	100	$5.00
50	3.00	400	15.00

200 Plants or over sent
Truck Transport, F.O.B.; Parcel Post, Postage Charge Extra.

Rust Resistant

Growers everywhere are discarding all other varieties in favor of Mary Washington, because it is earlier, stalks larger, more tender and more productive than any other variety and very immune to rust. One of the most paying crops you can raise.

Do not cut first two years. After bed gets well established asparagus can be cut for about two months, usually during May and June. For home gardens set roots 12 to 15 inches apart in rows two to three feet apart. Set them at least six inches deep, cover with a little soil and gradually fill trench as plants grow. For field setting, have rows four to five feet apart.

RHUBARB

McDONALD RED

Stalks very large, bright red, tender, and has a rich flavor. It is a tremendous yielder. No. 1, 2 year divisions 75c each, 3 for $2.10. Postpaid to fourth zone.

10 — $6.00, 25 — $10, 50 — $19, 100 — $35. Not Prepaid but sent Truck Transport, F.O.B.; Parcel Post, Postage Cost Extra.

CANADA RED (Chipman Strain)

This new Rhubarb has large stalks, red all through. It does not lose its rich flavor in cooking. It is very productive, and stalks can be pulled all spring and summer.

No. 1 2-Year divisions 75c each 3 for $2.10
Postpaid to 4th Zone.

10—$6.00, 25—$10, 50—$19, 100—$35.

Not prepaid, but sent F.O.B. Truck Transport or Parcel Post Charge Extra.

STRAWBERRY COLLECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY

Special Family Garden for Long Picking Season

PREMIER (Early)—Frost proof and sure cropper.

CATSKILL (Mid-Season)—A big berry of excellent quality.

MERRIMACK (Very Late)—Excellent for freezing. Quality tops.

OZARK BEAUTY (Everbearing)—From spring until fall and next year, too.

Collection A— 100 Plants, 25 each of 4 kinds (postpaid) $ 4.50
Collection B— 200 Plants, 50 each of 4 kinds (postpaid) 7.00
Collection C— 400 Plants, 100 each of 4 kinds (postpaid) 12.00
Collection D—1000 Plants, 250 each of 4 kinds (postpaid) 23.00

Sent anywhere up to and including Fourth Zone or 600 miles from Bradford, Mass.

RASPBERRY COLLECTIONS TO SAVE MONEY

For Family Garden and Long Picking Season

EARLIRED (Very Early)—A big berry of excellent quality.

CANBY (Mid-Season)—Very sweet, tops for freezing.

MUSKOKA (Mid-Season)—A wonderful Canadian variety, becoming more popular every year.

SEPTEMBER (Everbearing)—Very large and sweet, giving two crops each year.

AMBER (Yellow)—Sweetest raspberry of all, very large and big cropper.

Collection E— 25 Plants, 5 each of 5 kinds (postpaid) $ 5.00
Collection F— 50 Plants, 10 each of 5 kinds (postpaid) 10.00
Collection G—125 Plants, 25 each of 5 kinds (postpaid) 16.00

Sent postpaid to Fourth Zone or 600 miles from Bradford, Mass.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED WITH ALL SHIPMENTS

Easy to follow directions are included with your plant order. If this is your first experience you will be delighted to see how amazingly easy it is to grow your own berries.

Please write below the names and addresses of any acquaintances and friends who might be interested in or buyers of grape, strawberry, raspberry and blueberry plants or asparagus roots and we will send them a catalogue.

Prices quoted on lots of 5000 or over.
Discounts given on all orders taken at nursery.

WALTER K. MORSS & SON ORDER SHEET

WALTER K. MORSS & SON

R 3 BRADFORD, MASS.

Tel. Haverhill DRake 2-7217

Send to ..... R. F. D. .....

Post Office ..... Box .....

Ship by Parcel Post ( ).

Ship by Express ( ). Shipping Station .....

Street ..... State .....

Date of this order ..... 1961 Ship about 1961

Amt. Enclosed: Check $..... Money Order $.....

Stamps $..... Cash $.....

Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent. Make all letters short and to the point.

Quantity	Variety of Stock Wanted	Price	

NOTE—Early in the season we usually have in stock everything listed in this catalog but late in the season we frequently run short of some of the varieties, therefore when you order, please state if we may substitute a variety equally as good or as near like the variety ordered as possible or return your money for any stock we may not have.

Answer .....

If no answer is given it is understood we may substitute, if necessary.

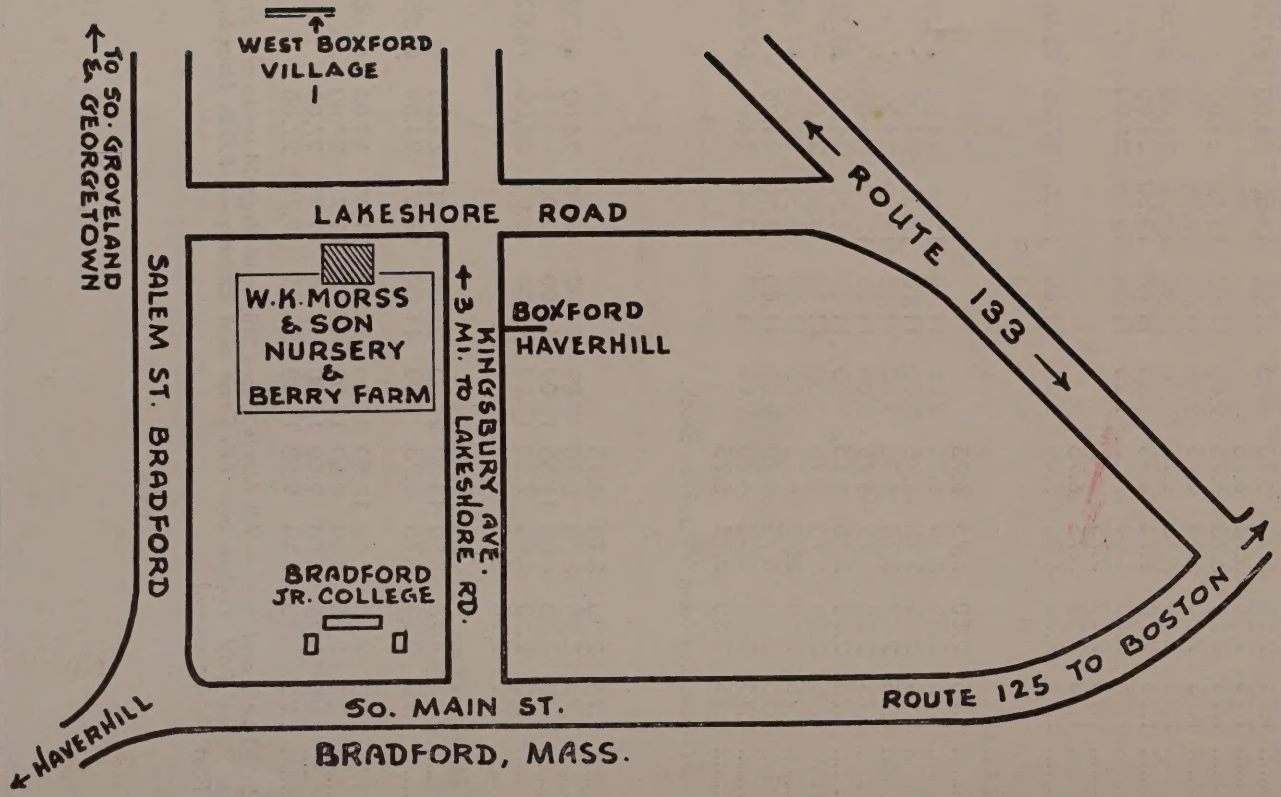
STRAWBERRY PLANTS — PRICE LIST FOR SPRING AND FALL 1960

VERY EARLY	25 Plants	50 Plants	100 Plants	200 Plants	300 Plants	400 Plants	500 Plants	1000 Plants	3000 Plants
*CAVALIER	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	
VALENTINE	1.75	2.50	3.75						
*EARLIDAWN	1.75	2.50	4.00	7.00	9.25	11.80	14.50	27.00	75.00
*EARLIMORE	1.75	2.50	4.00	7.00	9.25	11.80	14.50	27.00	75.00
EARLY VARIETIES									
*HOWARD 17	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	67.50
*FAIRFAX	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	67.50
*PREMIER	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	67.50
PATHFINDER	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75					
DORSET	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	
SIOUX	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50		
*VERMILION	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	67.50
PHELPS	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	
*MIDLAND	1.75	2.50	4.00	7.00	9.25	11.80	14.50	27.00	
*REDGLOW	1.75	2.50	3.75						
*OTTAWA—485	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75					
CYCLONE	1.75	2.50	4.00	7.00	9.25	11.80	14.50	27.00	75.00
MID-SEASON VARIETIES									
*SURECROP	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75					
TEMPLE	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	67.50
ORLAND	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	
MAINE 55	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	
*ROBINSON	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	
*SPARKLE	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	67.50
*SCARLET BEAUTY	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	
*CATSKILL	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	67.50
*KARDINAL-KING	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	
*EMPIRE	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	67.50
GUARDSMAN	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75					

*Indicates varieties originating from Virus-Free Stock.

LATE VARIETIES									
*GRENADIER	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75					
*ARMORE	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	67.50
BLAZE	2.00	3.50	6.00	11.50	15.00	19.00	23.00		
FAIRPEAKE	1.75	2.50	4.00	7.50	11.00	12.50	14.00	25.00	70.00
FRONTENAC	2.25	3.50	5.50						
Strafford and Merrimack are Very Late Varieties									
STRAFFORD	2.50	4.75	7.50	14.00	20.00	25.00	29.50	65.00	
MERRIMACK	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.75	9.00	11.00	13.50	24.00	67.50
OZARK BEAUTY	2.50	4.00	7.00	13.50	20.00	26.00	31.00	50.00	140.00
GEM	2.25	3.75	5.50	9.50	13.00	15.75	17.75	27.00	
SUPERFECTION	2.25	3.75	5.50	9.50	13.00	15.75	17.75	27.00	
OGALALLA	2.25	3.75	5.50	9.50	13.00	15.75	17.75	27.00	

(Prices Quoted on 5000 Lots or More — All Above Prices Shipment Prepaid up to and including 4th Zone Parcel Post. Orders over 4th Zone sent Express — F.O.B. Shipping point or Parcel Post charge extra.)



The Best Way to Get to Our Nursery and Berry Farm

If you are coming from Boston on Route 28, turn right on Route 125 and right again on Route 133 and follow above map. If coming from New Hampshire go to Haverhill, cross lower bridge to Bradford and follow above map.

U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Haverhill, Mass.
Permit No. 416
Bulk Rate

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R.F.D. 3, Bradford, Mass.

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